THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $15 00
" " " 3 " - - - 8 00
" " " 1 " - - - 3 00
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, - - 5 00

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864. [No. 40.

A LETTER
FROM HON. ROBERT TOOMBS,
OF GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, GA., May 10th, 1864.

To His Excellency, JOS. E. BROWN:

SIR:—I tender you my sincere thanks for the ability, firmness, and success with which you have supported the cause of personal liberty in your opposition to the law passed by the late Congress entitled "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus in certain cases." Among your many and well-merited claims upon the confidence and gratitude of the people of Georgia and of the whole Confederacy, for your great, valuable and unwearied service to the cause of Southern liberty and independence during this war, none will rank higher or endure longer than this noble defence of the most valuable of all human rights. In addition to the conclusive arguments submitted by yourself in your message to the Legislature, and by Vice President Stephens in his eloquent and exhaustive speech before the same body against this law, I think some of the objections to it may be further discussed with advantage to the truth; especially in view of the numerous assaults which have been made upon both of you by the friends of this measure.

If this act had have done nothing more than suspend the privilege of the writ in all cases where the Confederate Government had the constitutional right to arrest, detain, try and punish, then no question, certainly no judicial question could have arisen on the power to pass it. In the adoption of our constitution the warning voice of that apostle of liberty, Thomas Jefferson, was unheard or unheeded. We did not secure the "eternal, unremitting force of the Habeas Corpus laws." We omitted to impose this among other "fetters against doing evil which no good government should decline." 'The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.' Thus saith the constitution. The Confederate States are invaded; whether or not the public safety by reason of that invasion did require either a total or limited suspension of the writ was a question which Congress had a right to decide. The power is clear—whether it be given by express or implied, positive or negative grant, is wholly immaterial in this particular case, and does in no wise affect the limitation or true construction of the grant itself. The power being clear, Congress is responsible for its legitimate exercise alone to the people. To this tribunal it should be all the more strictly held, both because it is the sole one to which it can be made answerable, and because of the magnitude of the interests involved. It is due to Congress and to candor to express my firm conviction that the chief errors and unconstitutional features of the act now under review, originated wholly in the want of attention to cardinal principles, and in a total misapprehension of the legal character and effect of the writ of Habeas Corpus. This conclusion is clearly demonstrable from the previous legislation and other proceedings of that Congress on the same subject; and it becomes more important to present it, because it is from this stand point alone that we can get a clear view of the intentions and purposes of the legislature, and consequently a correct exposition of the act itself. The truth is, Congress in its first act on this subject, assumed that the total suspension of "the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus" in fact suspended the whole constitution, established martial law, and invested the President with dictatorial powers. That law was enacted within five days after our permanent government was inaugurated, is the second law on the statute book passed by that Congress, and it is in these words, to-wit:

Be it enacted, &c., &c., "That during the present invasion of the Confederate States the President shall have power to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus in such cities, towns, and military districts as shall, in his judgment, be in such danger of attack by the enemy as to require the declaration of martial law for their effective defence."

This act is an authoritative exposition of the original opinions of that Congress upon the character of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and demonstrates the accuracy of my statement of the true source from whence has sprung such fatal blows against the long existence of constitutional government.

Congress itself soon became restive and alarmed at its own action, and within a few days after the passage of this law a bill was introduced entitled "an act to limit the act authorizing the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus." Their conception of the danger of this first law was neither clear or comprehensive, but it was strong and active. They limited its operation "to arrests made by the authorities of the Confederate government or for offences against the same," and limited its duration to "thirty days after the next meeting of Congress," and passed this supplemental act through on the 19th of April, 1862, within less than sixty days after the date of the first act, and when the public enemy were marching on the capital with the most numerous and best appointed army which had then ever been assembled on the American continent, and while the sound of his guns were actually and literally reverberating through their legislative halls. This showed at least earnestness, zeal, sincerity, and truly an honest and manly effort to correct former errors. This effort was far from being wholly unavailing; the supplemental act did mitigate the evils of the original act, and put an end to its existence in August next thereafter. But Congress was again induced to pass another act suspending this great writ on the 13th of October, 1862. This act omitted the concession of the power of the President to declare martial law contained in the first act, adopted all the limitations on the power limited in the supplemental act of the 19th April, and engrafted a new provision upon it, really intended to redress wrongs by discharging persons "improperly detained," but which was in fact only a delusive mockery of justice.

This law also expired by its limitation in February, 1863, when Congress was again importuned and urged to suspend the writ. But our representatives began to manifest increased repugnance to the measure, and flatly refused. The citizen then remained a whole year in the enjoyment of this ancient muniment of his right to personal liberty, of this security against arbitrary imprisonment. But the President was inexorable. He again demanded the surrender of "this palladium of our liberties." Congress had already granted too much to refuse anything. They had already surrendered to him the whole male population of the Confederate States between the ages of 17 and 60 (with but few exceptions,) to be put in or out of the army at his pleasure, and whether in the army or in workshops, to be governed by officers or taskmaster of his appointment. They had given him unlimited control over the entire property of the country by taxation and a general license (the impressment act) to plunder the inhabitants of these States at his own will and pleasure. But this was not enough. The soldiers even had still some rights—they were only under military law. The courts could protect even them against encroachments upon their rights and liberties which military law had left them. The old men and the boys were still protected by the Constitution and laws. The officers necessary to the preservation of the forms of the State governments, were still free; the exempts, the lame, the halt and the blind were still free. The women were still free, and might become dangerous to tyranny. To all these the portals of justice were still wide open; and the ancient and beneficent writ of Habeas Corpus was still keeping "watch and ward" in her temples, and setting free the innocent captives of despotism. The President demanded again that these temples should be closed.

The Legislature imprudently yielded to his demand, and committed graver offences than improvidence in the act of surrender. It is true that by this time Congress had discovered and admitted two radical errors in their former legislative attempts to suspend the writ, and had made an effort to repair the breaches thus made in the constitution. Both branches passed resolutions by large majorities, declaring that there existed no power anywhere under our form of government to establish martial law. This declaration condemned and cast out one of these errors. It is true that was but a simple declaration that our constitution made no provision for its own dissolution or suspension, or for a military despotism, but it was appropriate and necessary to exclude the conclusion flowing from the language of the first act suspending the writ, and still more necessary for the condemnation of the constant exercise of this arbitrary and usurped power by the President, and both his military and civil officers, throughout the Republic. They also declared in the preamble of the last suspension act, "that the power of suspending the privilege of the said writ of Habeas Corpus as recognized in Article 1, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension;" thereby putting their own deliberate and emphatic condemnation upon both of their former acts upon the same subject, for both of these acts conferred "the power in the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus *whenever in his judgment* the public safety may require it." It would therefore seem to be the opinion of Congress very deliberately announced, that the power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus does not include all other powers of government; does not, like Aaron's rod, swallow up all the other powers of the constitution, and with them all the liberties of the people. But candor compels me to say what was left of them after their last act are not very valuable to freemen. They were truly unfortunate; their last law surpassed all of its predecessors both in the number and magnitude of its offences against the constitution and public liberty. The first section confines the operation of the act of certain enumerated "cases and no others." These cases are enumerated in thirteen separate clauses of that section, which contain about forty separate attempts to define the cases to which the suspension act shall apply, and I will venture the opinion that this is the most infelicitous attempt to attain that great desideratum of criminal justice, certainty in the definition of crimes and offences, which is to found in the jurisprudence of any country. Take the eighth clause as a specimen: "Of unlawful trading with the enemy, and other offences against the laws of the Confederate States enacted to promote their success in the war." Caligula, the Roman despot, won immortal infamy by a defective publication of his laws in order that he might enjoy the luxury of punishing the unconscious violators of his criminal edicts; the obscurity involved in these forty definitions would have accomplished his purpose better than the highest pillar in Rome. But this section is open to much more serious objections than want of perspecuity. It provides for the enforcement of a vast number, if not the whole body of the civil, as well as criminal laws of the Confederate States by the imprisonment of the citizen at the pleasure of the President, without trial, without accusation, without "the judgment of his peers or the laws of the land."

It seeks thus to punish the citizen for offences against the laws of the State, over which the Confederate government has no jurisdiction whatever. This section applies the act to cases "of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to excite servile insurrection" over which the States have retained exclusive jurisdiction.

It abridges the liberty of speech, and the press by denying the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus in cases of arbitary imprisonment for the lawful exercise of either. The eleventh clause denies it in case "of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States." The constitution expressely secures the liberty of speech and of the press; there was but one attempt during the whole existence of the old government to abridge either, which was by the sedition law, passed during the Presidency of the elder Adams, and that effort met the general condemnation of the country. As yet our Congress has made no law whatever punishing even the abuse of either, therefore this section has the additional demerit of punishing that which they have never dared to make criminal. And this is but one of many violations of the principal. Each State has the undoubted right to withdraw from the Confederacy and to resist the Government at its sovereign will and pleasure whenever in its judgment such withdrawal becomes necessary to the safety of the State and the happiness of the people. And it is the right of any citizen, at all times "to advise and incite" their fellow-citizens to exercise this right. Their principle is the corner-stone of the present revolution; it is for the maintenance and defence of this principle we are toiling, struggling, suffering, and shedding our blood. It is worth all these sacrifices. Every patriot who struck boldly to maintain this principle of the existing revolution, "advised and incited others" (and still advises and incites them) to abandon the (United) States, and to resist the (United) States. Here lies the principle whatever may be our fortunes. Let us stand by our principles through good report and through evil report, in sunshine and in storm. Let us have faith in the truth—"error ceases to be dangerous when truth is left to combat it." Our cause is just, it will never suffer by upholding and adhering to those great principles of liberty which gives it value, dignity and glory.

Finally, this section denies this privilege to the innocent, and the palpably wronged and oppressed, shuts the doors of justice, and turns them over to the oppressor for safety and redress.

The fifth clause of this section provides, "That in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office." Here it is expressly enacted that a citizen, not in the army, owing no military service, and therefore protected by the constitution against any military law or military tribunal whatever, admitted to be innocent, palpably wronged and oppressed, is denied the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus and every other right or remedy secured to him by the constitution and laws of his country, and commanded to report for redress "to his superior officer!" Who is this superior officer? What are the securities for his honesty, capacity or fidelity? To what pains and penalties is he subjected for his crimes of omission or commission? What are the instrumentalities by which he investigates truth and executes judgment? This high judicial functionary may be any officer in the military service of the Confederate government from the commander-in-chief down to the junior second lieutenant of the whole military establishment; it is by no means clear that he may not be any officer in the civil service of that government from the President down to the lowest impressment agent.

The second section is copied from the act of the 13th October, 1862, which has already been slightly examined. It has excited some alarm in the public mind, I think unnecessarily. The tribunal it erects is too feeble for good and even less efficient for evil. It is not a star-chamber court; that court was imposing at least in its personel, had real and terrible power—power to hear, determine, and execute its despotic judgments; this may "investigate," it can not even "hear" in any legal sense; it can not determine, nor can it execute its judgments; it can not even aspire to the dignity of a piepoudre court. It is a sham, fit for nothing except as a sanctuary from milltary service, or as a political Magdalen asylum. Let the friends of liberty not linger here, but pass on to the third section, where they will find a real enemy, "a foeman worthy of their steel;" they will find an attempt to organize despotism by law. It enacts as follows:

"SECTION 3. That during the suspension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in any answer to any writ of Habeas Corpus, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; but on the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner for any of the causes hereinbefore specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of Habeas Corpus shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force."

Here we may observe, study and (if we choose) admire the grand simplicity and sublime energy of absolute power. This section authorizes any military or other officer, to whom the President may delegate that power, to seize and imprison at his pleasure any and all persons whatever, out of the army as well as in it, without regard to age, sex or condition, and to defy the writ of Habeas Corpus simply "upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is *detained* by him as a prisoner for any of the causes hereinbefore specified." Let it be observed that the jailor of the prisoner is not required to answer anything relating to either the cause of his arrest, nor to the authority for it, but he is required only to answer concerning his detention. The order of the President legalizes the arrest and closes all further enquiry into it except by those "proper officers whom he shall cause to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained." These "proper persons" are commanded by an order from the war office to report the result of their investigation in order, I presume, that the President may better discharge those judicial functions which the act confers upon him and to enable him better to graduate the punishments of those dangerous freemen who are or may be incarcerated in Castle Thunder, or some other one of those numerous bastiles scattered over the land, dedicated to liberty and States' rights! but into whose precincts the writ of Habeas Corpus is forbidden to enter, and at whose doors Magna Charta, and the Constitution of the Confederate States are for the present knocking in vain. The President is made the sole, exclusive and final judge of every judicial question which can arise under this law.

This section, therefore, violates fundamental political maxims, which are approved by reason and experience, which have received the approval of all enlightened and disinterested friends of liberty, and of all free governments in every age of the world.—But it does more, much more; it violates the Constitution of the Confederate States, the supreme law of the land, the will of the whole people, and also the constitution of every State in the Confederacy. For the preservation of the liberties of the people the Executive, legislative and judicial powers of the State should be kept separate and distinct, and should be confided to a different body of Magistrates. This is the maxim. Montesquieu, who with great force and power commended this invaluable principle to the approval of mankind, says: "There can be no liberty if the power of judging be not separated from the judicial powers." The Constitution of the Confederate States settles the question for us. It declares that "the judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish," and defines their mode of appointment, manner of compensation, tenure and jurisdiction. The constitution of Georgia declares that the legislative, executive and judicial departments shall be distinct, and each department shall be confined to a separate body of magistracy. No person or collection of persons being of one department shall exercise any power properly attached to either of the others except in cases herein expressly provided."—The constitutions of all of our States adopt the same principle, and one of the ablest expounders of our old constitution says that the union of the legislative, executive and judicial powers in the same hands, "may be justly pronounced the very definition of tyranny." This same feature is a marked characteristic of the British constitution. It is the right and duty of the Judiciary, both State and Federal, to decide whether or not this act of Congress, in whole or in any of its provisions violates the Constitution and if adjudged to be in conflict with any of the provisions of that instrument, to declare it null, void and no law, to the whole extent of such conflict. It is the right of any citizen who may be arrested under the act, to bring that question before the Courts by Habeas Corpus that its legality may be tested and determined. The act annuls that right, authorizes the use of military force to prevent the performance of this duty by the Courts, annihilates in this instance this highest and most important of all judicial powers, the power to sit in judgment on the limits of legislative authority, and makes the President the sole arbiter of the force, effect and validity of the law.

This section of the law also violates the 15th, 16th and 17th clauses of the 9th Section, first Article of the Constitution of the Confederate States. These clauses place those great principles of the Common Law, Magna Charta, and the English Bill of Rights, which protected the person of the freemen from arbitrary imprisonment, under constitutional protection, thus shielding them from legislative, as well as executive and judicial encroachment. Here the analogy to the legislation of the British Parliament, suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus fails the advocates and apologists of despotism. The Imperial Parliament is unlimited, omniptent, invested with all the powers of the State, and have the power to repeal Magna Charta as well as its mere incident, the writ of Habeas Corpus. Our constitution is the supreme law of the land; the people alone have the right to alter, suspend, or abolish any word or clause written in it. It is the master of Courts, Congresses and Presidents. As long as it stands this act of Congress cannot stand. These clauses protect the liberty of the freeman not in the military service of the country against all manner of arbitrary imprisonment by providing that he shall not be seized without a warrant, a warrant issued upon probable cause, and and supported by oath or affirmation; it secures a trial, a speedy and public and impartial—a trial by by his peers, and guarantees him "due process of law." These are rights, great and valuable rights, older than the remedy of the writ of Habeas Corpus; rights which the Constitution nowhere authorizes Congress to alter, abolish or even to suspend one moment. They still live, though the writ of Habeas Corpus is dead, or rather in a state of suspended animation. President Davis and Congress assumed and acted upon the assumption that when they suspended the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus in pursuance of power vested in Congress by the Constitution, that all these great rights in some way were struck out of the charta of our liberties, or at least were also by some means suspended. The President immediately, by General Orders No. 9, A. & I. General's office, March 1, 1862, declared martial law in Richmond and its vicinity, and his commanders of armies, military districts, and even post commanders followed the pernicious example of their chief, until there was scarcely a city in the Confederacy where the inhabitants were not thus deprived of their liberties, and scarcely a village too obscure for the infliction. By these orders, as a general rule, the civil authority was expressly overthrown, personal rights utterly disregarded, and personal liberty invaded at the pleasure of the military authorities. Freemen could neither go out nor come in, neither buy nor sell, without passes and permits from the insolent invaders of the constitution and laws of the land. Although houses of Congress have declared this martial law to be illegal and unconstitutional; their resolutions and remonstrations were and still are treated with contempt, and they still submit to it. Appalled at the magnitude of the public danger the sword of justice drops from their trembling grasp.

I know of no rule for the interpretation of language which gives a shadow of foundation for the assumption that the exercise of the power to suspend one remedy abrogates all rights secured by the same instrument, and in this case subverts the government itself, and establishes a despotism on the ruins of constitutional government. Congress has the power to supend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, it has not the right to suspend any other clause in the Constitution. The exercise of the power to suspend the privilege of the writ left every other clause of the constitution, and every other right and remedy of the freeman in as full force and vigor as though the writ of Habeas Corpus had never been invented by the Courts, or perfected by the Earl of Shaftsbury.

If our constitution had expressly prohibited the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus forever in all cases whatsoever, instead of authorizing its suspension, we should still have had left all the other guarantees for liberty contained in it. We should have been deprived alone of that great remedy, but of nothing more. The fear of danger from even the suspension of the writ, induced Mr. Jefferson to call for the very amendments which now protects the people. They were adopted for that purpose. We still have these rights and will enjoy them as long as we are fit to be free. Notwithstanding the suspension of Habeas Corpus the arrest of a freeman, except by compliance with the prerequisites of the constitution, is illegal, and violates the constitution. The suspension cannot deprive us of any other right or remedy won by the wisdom or valor of our ancestors from the year 1215 to this day. We still have the remedies of civil suits for damages, indictments for false imprisonment, and a long train of others, supplied by the laws of the land for the redress and punishment of illegal violators of personal liberty. The courts are still open; we have still, under the Constitution, no master, no dictator, no martial law. The suspension of the privilege of Habeas Corpus does not suspend the oaths of our public servants to support and obey what is left of the Constitution.—Let the President then abandon martial law. Send into the public service the swarm of Provost Marshals and their employees (often unwilling instruments of tyranny) who cover the land from the Potomac to the Gulf, harrassing soldiers and people, and eating out their substance. If he will not, let Congress compel him to do it; if they will not then let the people resist martial law.

Let us make no compromise with slavery under the delusive hope of aiding liberty. There is eternal enmity between them. We had as well attempt to reach Heaven through a compact with Satan. Nor should we give favorable ear to those venal and servile apologists of martial law who seek to defend it under the pretext of military necessity. This has ever been the "robber's plea and the tyrant's apology." We are also told that we should have no collisions, strife or discords among our public servants or people. That is true. In our present great national peril we need unity of action, the best efforts of all to serve and save the country. But wrong is the mother of strifes and discord, not right. Tyranny not liberty breeds these national calamities—Harmony, concord, strength and power are to be found only in fidelity to the principles of liberty by our rulers. I thank the Creator of Heaven and Earth that they can never be found in martal law.—That is treason against peace and concord, treason against the blood of every martyr to this revolution, treason against the human race and God. It is despotism. Let it die.

I am very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
R. TOOMBS.

ABOLITIONISM RAMPANT.—The proceedings of the "National Methodist Episcopal Conference" at Philadelphia shows that rampant abolitionism controlled the members of that body. Annexed is a portion of their "deliberations" taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer. When that portion of the quarennial address of the Bishop of the Church was being read which

Recommends the passage of a law that no slaveholder shall hereafter be entitled to admission into the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was hailed with the most unbounded applause.

The strongly anti-slavery members of the body could scarcely tell whether they were in the flesh or out of it, while the whole body seemed to feel that the year of Jubilee had come. The Rev. Bishop was compelled to cease for a considerable time his reading, which pause was fully occupied by continued applause and shouts of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" "Amen!"

The address was finally finished, when it was proposed to sing to "Old Hundred," "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

A motion was then made to print five thousand copies of the address. On this question an opportunity was taken by the members of the body for "enjoying," as Dr. Hill, of Erie, remarked, "the sunshine of the day." Great and rapturous jubilation was expressed on account of the change in national affairs, which, in the Providence of God, has rendered this proposed action of the church possible.

Stirring speeches were made by the Rev. S. Y. Monroe, of New Jersey; Rev. Colonel Moody, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Kingsley, of Erie; Rev. Mr. Drummond, and a great many others.

Finally it was determiped to print 10,000 copies of the address for gratuitous circulation and request its publication in all the church papers.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2	Wm R Cox,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	Bryan Grimes,	Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5	Thos M Garrett,	John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,	Rufus Barringer,	Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, / James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H K Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	John C Lamb,	Thos H Sharpe,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos P Toon,		John S Brooks,
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23			Chas C Blacknall,
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,	John T Jones,	Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Cresman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John Y Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	E A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Weddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos G Serpell,	Isaac L Harcrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKeithan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke;	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Dan D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J M Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Julius W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O'Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewel's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 10th, 26th and 53d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 22d, 64th, 63th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 8, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS THOMAS J. UTLEY,
DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office.
May 24 1863. 28—tf.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 30th, 1855.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slave-holding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL DESPISE THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * * *

Mr. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress. January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out, and so must all the border Slave States.* * * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20*, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * —*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at

Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.
Asheville, Friday, June 17.
Marion, Monday, June 20.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

Hon. Robert Toombs—Gov. Vance Vindicated.

We devote a considerable portion of our space this morning to the very able and eloquent letter addressed to Gov. BROWN, of Ga., by another of Georgia's distinguished sons—HON. ROBERT TOOMBS—in favor of the great principles of "personal liberty," and in opposition to the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, in certain cases. Thus, one by one, have some of the ablest minds of the Confederacy followed in the footsteps of that noble champion of the people's rights in North Carolina—Z. B. VANCE. Gov. VANCE wrote his manly protest to President DAVIS against the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus on the 9th of February last. This was *before the act was passed.* Subsequently Gov. BROWN, of Ga., wrote his able message to the Legislature of that State, taking strong grounds against the act. Vice President STEPHENS followed soon after in a masterly speech, at Milledgeville, against it. Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, only a few days ago, in his place in the Confederate States Senate, delivered a speech, "characterized," says the *Whig*, "by elegance of rhetoric and great force of argument," against this act. About the same time Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of Tenn., made a powerful speech in the House of Representatives in support of a resolution to repeal the act, in the course of which he paid a glowing tribute to Gov. VANCE for the faithful manner in which he (Gov. V.) had protested in letters addressed to the President and members of Congress against the passage of the act. Other gentlemen of ability, both in and out of Congress, protested against the act, as at least impolitic and unwise, if not unconstitutional. Lastly, comes the powerful argument of Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS, which we publish to-day—in defence of the great principles of personal liberty and against the act under consideration.

Let it be remembered that this great array of talent and statesmanship is the sequel, of not the logical sequence, of the manly, yet modest, efforts of Gov. VANCE against the suspension of the Great Writ of Right.

Exemption of State Officers, &c., from Conscription—Opinion of the Attorney General.

On the 14th December, 1863, the Legislature passed the following Exemption Act:

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE FROM CONSCRIPTION.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That in obedience to an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, passed and approved May the 1st, 1863, in relation to exempting certain persons necessary as the State officers in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Congress passed October 11th, 1862: the Governor of the State having claimed and obtained the exemption of the following officers necessary to carry on the operation of the State government, viz: All Justices of the Peace, whose appointments were made previous to May 11th, 1863, County Trustees, County Solicitors, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no tax collector, Coroners, Constables who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May, 1863, or their successors in office, one Deputy Clerk for each Court requiring it, one County Commissioner for each county for distributing money and provisions amongst soldier's families, Agents appointed under an act of Assembly for any duty, Commissioned Officers of the Militia of this State, and Commissioned Officers of the Home Guards, Mayor and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsboro', Counsellors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, and Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this bill, in obedience to the act of Congress approved May 1st, 1863.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

On the 28th ult., the Legislature passed the following preamble and resolution, re-affirming and enlarging the above act:

RESOLUTIONS EXEMPTING STATE AND OTHER OFFICERS FROM CONSCRIPTION.

WHEREAS, The fearless and free discharge of the officers of the State is essential to the preservation of its sovereignty; and, whereas, Congress has no power to conscript State officers; and as this General Assembly has already, by an act, declared certain officers and employees of the State exempt,

Resolved, That this State demands exemption from conscription of all the Civil and Military officers thereof, and also all County Surveyors and Jailors, and all and every class of officers named in "an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription," passed by this General Assembly at its adjourned session in 1863, and ratified the 14th day of December, 1863.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 28th day of May, A. D., 1864.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

Some doubts having arisen as to the proper construction of the above resolution, Gov. VANCE asked the opinion of the Attorney General, who addressed to his Excellency the following:

RALEIGH, MAY 27TH, 1864.

His Excellency, GOV. VANCE—

SIR: Yours of this date has been received. Upon an examination of the two acts, I am of opinion that all Constables legally appointed, whether "successors" or not, are intended to be exempted by these acts.

Further; I am of opinion that the resolution of this session is not to be limited by the act of 1863 On the contrary, the resolution claims the exemption of "*all civil* and military officers," and, in addition, surveyors and jailors, and such others as are enumerated in the act of 1863, such as commisioners, deputy clerks, &c., &c.

I am, yours respectfully,
SION H. ROGERS,
Attorney General.

Hon. N. Boyden—Personal Liberty Bill.

The *Confederate* still insists that Mr. BOYDEN's Personal Liberty Bill is an act of *nullification*. The "nullification" doctrine used to be very popular with some of the leaders of the "Confederate party," and we do not think the organ of that party in this State ought to abuse Mr. BOYDEN, even admitting the above allegation to be true. But it was not Mr. BOYDEN's intention to bring about a collision between the Confederate and State Governments.—"The sole object of the bill," as Mr. BOYDEN said on the floor of the Senate, "is to secure every man that degree of personal liberty, to which he is entitled, under the laws of the general and State Governments as they exist at this time." The State of Alabama, if we remember rightly, passed, sometime ago, even a stronger personal liberty act than the one under consideration.* And yet we do not remember to have seen any strictures in the *Confederate* on the Legislature of that State for so grievous an offence. All of its ire and wrath are reserved for the *Conservative* members of *our own* Legislature, in general, and Mr. BOYDEN, *in particular*.

Below we give the remarks of Mr. BOYDEN, while the bill was up for consideration in the Senate, and it will be seen that he is fully acquitted of the alleged intention to nullify the laws of Congress:

Mr. Speaker, the sole object of the bill now before the Senate is to secure every man that degree of personal liberty to which he is entitled under the laws of the general and the State Governments as they exist at this time. This bill grants to no one the writ of Habeas Corpus for the restraint of his personal liberty to which he would not be entitled, if this bill should not become a law. It prescribes no new rule for the action of the courts or the judges, in granting the Writ of Habeas Corpus, or in deciding any point of law that may arise when the Writ is applied for, or upon its return, but leaves the courts perfectly free to act and decide, in all respects, just as they would do, if this bill should not become a law. The bill takes it for granted that the courts and judges know the laws of the Confederate and of the State Government, and that they will administer these laws impartially, having a due regard to all acts of Congress and to the laws of the State, and that they will decide right; and the great object of the bill is, to provide that these decisions of the courts and the judges shall be respected and obeyed by all men, high or low in office, or out of office, and that no military satrap shall with impunity resist or evade these decisions. Can any Senator seriously object to such a law? Why talk about a conflict with the Confederate authorities, as if the bill prescribed some new rule of decision for the judges in Writs of Habeas Corpus? Nothing of the kind, Mr. Speaker. It leaves the rules of law for issuing the Writ of Habeas Corpus, just what they would be, if this bill should not become a law, and it changes no rule of law for deciding such cases upon the returns, as they now exist. Why then talk about a conflict of the State and Confederate authorities? There is no lawyer but what knows better. There is a class of politicians who desire that all our courts for the administration of the laws of the land should be closed, and all the functions of our judges suspended, until this war shall end; and that every man should be subject to military law, and to military judge. Such persons may cry out conflict, and they scent conflict in every act of the Legislature, that has any tendency to maintain the supremacy of the civil law, and to resist the encroachments of military power. It is that spirit and that alone, that induces them to pronounce this bill as calculated to produce a conflict. Nothing of the sort is in the bill, as every lawyer well knows. There is one portion of this bill that provides that no person in civil life shall be transported by force or violence beyond the limits of the State, and inflicts a severe penalty upon any one violating this law. Can any Senator object to this provision. Was not this one of the grievances of which our forefathers in the revolution complained, and will any Senator object to a law to prevent such a crime? After murder this is one of the highest crimes against the citizen, and if we had a penetentiary, it should be made a penetentiary offence This removal not unfrequently results in the death of the person transported and the person who thus transports a citizen in civil life contrary to law, and death ensues, is morally guilty of the crime of murder. I hope the bill will receive the undivided support of the Senate.

*Since the above was in type a friend has furnished us with a copy of the personal liberty bill, passed by the Legislature of Alabama some time in the month of December last. It is as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That any person to as whom a writ of Habeas Corpus has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or the court thereon, before whom the same is heard, or who knowing or intentionally prevents the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to permit any person upon application by counsel, in his custody, to consult with and have the assistance of counsel, for the purpose of suing out, or prosecuting said writ, or who shall send away or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control, with intent to prevent said writ from being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged, when the judge or court orders, shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less that $1,000, or imprisoned in the penetentiary not less than one, nor more than five years, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

Upon a comparison of the above act with the bill of Mr. BOYDEN, of which the *Confederate* complains so bitterly, we find that the first section of the latter is precisely the same, word for word and letter for letter, as the above act, only the offence in the North Carolina act is pronounced a "high misdemeanor" and the penalty a fine not less than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not less than one year.—Try your hand on Alabama a while, neighbor, and give Mr. BOYDEN a short resting spell.

Cross Fire.

The two wings of the *Destructives*—the HOLDEN wing, through the *Standard* and *Progress*, and the "Confederate party" wing, through the *Confederate*—are firing into us furiously—the one assailing our right and rear, and the other our left. But we stand undismayed and unappalled. We feel as secure, if we are not as defiant, as Gibralter assailed by pop-guns and pocket pistols.

We have but little doubt but the whole country beyond the Blue Ridge will go for Mr. Holden.—*Progress.*

Where are the votes to come from? We saw an intelligent gentleman yesterday from Buncombe, and he assured us, if there was a HOLDEN man in that county he had not heard of him. The gentleman alluded to said the tories, deserters, and bushwhakers, who were in the woods, were all for HOLDEN, but that they would hardly venture to come out to the polls on the day of election—that if Mr. HOLDEN had any supporters among any other class they had not so avowed themselves.

Promotions and Assignments.

We learn from the Richmond *Enquirer* that the following promotions and assignments have been announced in a special order from the headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia:

Major General J. B. Kershaw, permanently to the command of McLaws' Division.

Brigadier General Bryan Grimes, permanently to the command of Daniel's (N. C.) Brigade.

Brigadier General James Conner, temporarily to the command of McGowan's Brigade.

Brigadier-General Rufus Barringer, permanently to Gordon's Brigade of Cavalry.

Brigadier General John McCausland, permanently to Jenkins' Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier General Wm. R. Cox, temporarily to Ramseur's Brigade.

Brig dier General Thos. Toon, temporarily to Johnson's (N. C.) Brigade.

Brigadier General Wm. G. Lewis, temporarily to Hoke's Brigade,

Bri adier General Lilly, temporerily to Pegram's Brigade.

Brigadier General Zebulon York, temporarily to Hays' and Stafford's Brigade.

Major General Ramseur, temporarily to Early's Division.

Major General Mahone, temporarily to Anderson's Division.

Lieutenant General R. H. Anderson, temporarily to Longstreet's Corps.

Lieuteuant General J. A. Early, temporarily to Ewell's Corps.

The Standard.

This highly interesting literary journal, made its appearance again on yesterday. How delightful it is to read the productions of one "whose only arts are all honest arts." Nothing "*mercenary*" about such a man. No indeed—he is honest, for *he* says he is. But we will pay our respects to this man of "honest arts" at another time.

☞ *Keep it before the people*, that the *Standard* and the *Progress* have refused to publish the correspondence between Gov. VANCE and President DAVIS. Mr. HOLDEN is afraid to trust the people, or surely, surely, he would not withhold from them the correspondence between the Governor of his State and the President of the Confederate States, touching questions of vital importance at the present trying and critical juncture in our affairs.

☞ The following are some of the casualties in the 47th N. C. Regiment, in the battles of 2d and 3d inst., before Richmond: Lt. Peace, co. G, severely wounded; Lt. Westry, killed; Lt. Rogers, painfully wounded in arm; Alpheus Kennedy, wounded; and James Cross slightly wounded in arm.

☞ Is the *Progress* still in favor of a Convention in order that North Carolina may "take her own affairs in her own hands?" We trust our neighbor may not find it inconvenient to answer this question. If it is a *questio vexata* among the brethren we will not insist.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons 30—te.

Office of Commissioners of Appraisement,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28th, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO SCHEDULE OF DATE APRIL 12TH, 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for pasturage, impressed for the use of the Government:

Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month, $10 00
Pasturage, common, " " " " 7 00
Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head per month, 9 00
Pasturage, common, in the country, per head per month, 6 00

The attention of Impressing Officers is especially called to General Orders No. 87, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that they will be strictly observed.

R. Y. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
8—9t. Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Flag of truce from Grant—Probable destination of Grant's Army.

BATTLE GROUND NEAR GAINS' MILL, 7. p. m., JUNE 6.—Last evening Grant sent in a flag of truee proposing that in the intervals of fighting unarmed parties should be permitted to bury the dead and care for the wounded this Gen. Lee is understood to have declined but intimated a willingness to entertain a regular flag of truce for these purposes—Grant sent another flag saying he would avail himself of understanding to send out unarmed parties to bury the dead and care for the wounded. Gen. Lee promptly replied showing Grant that he had misunderstood his letter and here the matter rests. Heavy firing last night but it amounted to nothing. Last night enemy abandoned our left and a part of our centre the apparently in great haste. Early has followed them ten miles to day capturing sixty prisoners who say Grant has gone to the White House because his men will not fight. The impression here however is that Grant is making for James river to cross to the Southside. A little sharpshooting on our left to-day.

From Gen. Lee's Army—Report of the enemy's leaving on the right confirmed.

RICHMOND, JUNE 7.—Gen. Lee's dispatch last night only confirms the withdrawal of the enemy from our left and a part of the centre. Nothing from the valley this morning. Gen. Wm E. Jones was killed near Staunton Sunday. All our trains brought off safely to Waynesboro. All citizens captured prior to the 7th are paroled and all soldiers delivered at City Point to date are declared exchanged. The sale of guaranteed bonds is postponed until 21st to take place at Columbia.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, JUNE 7.—The Washington Chronicle of the 2nd says that Grant's communciation with White House is complete and that the railroad between West Point and White House will be put in operation.

Brownsville, Texas was threatened by two thousand rebels.

Gold eighty-nine and a half.

European advices of the 20th say Parliament has reassembled. Palmerton's health is restored. Accounts of the Pope's health are alaraming. It is the impression in the stock exchange, London, that there is some truth in the reports of Grant's victories over Lee. The Confederate loan declined three per cent. The news caused an unsettled feeling in commerical circles.

BATTLE GROUND NEAR GAINS' MILL, 5 p. m., JUNE 7.—Telegram last evening should have read, Early followed the enemy two miles not ten. After going this far finding the enemy entrenched behind Talpotamy creek with a swamp in front did not go further. The condition of affairs on our left is unchanged to-day. The enemy are still in front of Hill and Anderson but are reported moving to the right.

Grant sent another flag asking permission to bury the dead, which was granted; time from seven to ten last night. Grant did not get the answer in time, and so the dead were not buried. Grant sent General Lee another flag this morning, for what purpose, has not yet transpired. Some picket and artillery firing to-day.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, JUNE 7.—The Senate was chiefly occupied on the House bill amending the tax laws. No final action taken. Resolutions requesting the President to inform the Senate if any officers of the provisional government are still discharging the duties of the offices to which they were originally appointed, were after debate transferred to secret calendar. The House indefinitely postponed the Senate bill amending the currency act. Passed bill to compensate *habeas corpus* commissioners and concurred in Senate's amendment to bill increasing pay of the army. Both houses finally passed a bill increasing the pay of General Officers of the army.

DIED,

In this city on the 7th inst, at 3 1-2 o'clock a. m., Mrs. MARTHA S. WEDDON in the 35th year of her age, consort of Mr. T. J. WEDDON, and daughter of the late Calvin Jordan. She was perfectly resigned to death, and is now no doubt with the redeemed in heaven. She leaves an affectionate husband and three small children.

The funeral will take place at his residence at 10 o'clock this morning.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward.—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchman—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.